

# True American.

Z. RAGAN, Editor.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1855.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

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THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO.

At the Annual Session of the State Council, held in Cleveland, June 5th, 1855, the following Platform of Principles as expressive of the sentiments of the Order in this State, was adopted and ordered to be published to the world over the signatures of its officers:

WE proclaim to the world the following PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO.

I. The unlimited freedom of Religion disconnected with politics—hostility to ecclesiastical influences upon the affairs of government—equality of rights to all naturalized Emigrants who are thoroughly Americanized, and owe no temporal allegiance, by reason of their religion; higher than that to the Constitution.

II. No interference with the rights of citizenship afforded by Foreigners, and the protection of law to all who honestly emigrate from love of liberty; but the exclusion of foreign paupers and felons, and a refusal to extend the right of suffrage to all who come hereafter until they shall have resided 21 years in the United States and complied with the Naturalization Laws.

III. Opposition to all political organizations composed "exclusively of Foreigners, and to Foreign Military Companies, and to all attempts to exclude the Bible from Schools supported by the government."

IV. Slavery is local—not national:—we oppose its extension in any of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission into the Union of any Slave State or otherwise; and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of Freedom and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into Kansas in violation of law, by the force of arms, and the destruction of the elective franchise.

V. In humble imitation of the wisdom of Washington, we oppose all intervention in the affairs of Foreign States; yet on all proper occasion, we will not withhold our sympathy from any people aspiring to be free.

VI. We support American Industry and genius against the adverse policy of Foreign nations and facilities to internal and external commerce by the improvement of rivers and harbors and the construction of national roads uniting the various sections of the Union.

VII. The Union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.

VIII. In State policy we zealously advocate Retrenchment and Reform—a modification of the present oppressive system of Taxation and a liberal system of Public Schools.

THOS. SPOONER, President.

JOS. E. REES, Secretary.

That our exposition of the American Platform may not be unwarrantably extended, we purport in this article to glance at the remaining four planks.

"A humble imitation of the wisdom of Washington," so clearly set forth in his Farewell Address, we oppose all intervention in the affairs of Foreign States. Our government should be not only by Americans, for America, but all "entangling alliances" by which our government may become embroiled about the affairs of other nations; and all filibustering schemes, by which our people will get involved, and thereby lead the nation into unrighteous wars and conquests, we unqualifiedly oppose. The true object of government is to protect the people in the full enjoyment of their just rights. Wars, therefore, except solely for protection, are altogether wrong. The extent of our area should be increased only by peaceable negotiation; annexing only such provinces as will maintain a truly "republican government," and by which annexation, they and us will be mutually benefited. At the same time, knowing the full blessings of freedom ourselves, and desiring that all men may be equally happy, we not only cheerfully admit to the enjoyment of our government and land, "and the protection of law, all who honestly immigrate from love of liberty," but "yet, on all proper occasions, we will not withhold our sympathy from any people aspiring to be free."

The indirect system of taxation which has always been used to provide money to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt of the nation, we would continue. And by such a tariff, judiciously adjusted, would we give support and preference to American industry. As we are rapidly becoming the most commercial nation, the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, requires such improvements of our great rivers and harbors, as will make them safe to navigate; and secure from the many dangers of sea and coast, the vast crowds of valuable lives and property which find pleasure and profit upon the waters. For the purpose of uniting the extremes of our vast nation, the east and the west, and for the early construction within our own borders of adequate railroad facilities across our vast western territories to unite the rapidly growing States and cities on the

Pacific, with those east of the Mississippi, Congress should, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, adopt such legal provisions as will secure the early completion of that great improvement.

As the original thirteen colonies sought strength in union, so the present Republic finds strength, importance and safety in confederacy. For the happiness and well being of ourselves and children, it is important that the Union be preserved intact, and made perpetual. This can only be accomplished "by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution." The Constitution of the United States was wisely framed to accomplish its object. To the national government was given certain specified powers—such as were necessary only for the confederacy. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The Constitution must be strictly construed and rigidly enforced, that it may be perpetuated, and good will be secured from all parts of our vast country. Neither section, nor State must ask for, or submit to anything by the nation, but what is strictly implied in the compact.

Neither must States or sections interfere with each other in the exercise of their natural or constitutional rights. The South must not ask Congress to extend or perpetuate slavery in the territories. Neither must the North presume to interfere with the peculiar institutions of the respective sister States. But by mutual forbearance and strict adherence to the letter of the law, secure "a faithful allegiance to the Constitution," and thus perpetuate the Union of these States to the latest posterity.

"In State policy we zealously advocate Retrenchment and Reform." The rapidly increasing expenses of our State government, must be kept within economical bounds. All extravagance and waste, and sinecures to favored partisans, must be abolished. In State, as in private affairs, the most rigid economy should be practiced in conformity with having every branch of government efficient. To accomplish this desirable object, needed Reform must be adopted, especially in the choice of public servants. The old system of awarding partisans with public office simply because of his zeal in his party, must be reformed. Public officers should be chosen, as men in private business are chosen, because of their peculiar fitness to discharge the duties of the offices. No man has claims upon any office. He may have qualifications, but not claims. Herein is great reform needed. Partisans may labor in their old parties for office and its spoils. But to the American Democratic Party, looking only for the good of our country, does it belong to reform such abuses. Among other matters demanding immediate legislative attention is "a modification of the present oppressive system of taxation." So long as property is made the basis of taxation, all property should be equally taxed, but men should not be required to pay taxes upon their debts, nor upon property they do not own. The perpetuation of our "liberal system of Public Schools," with such improvements as experience and time may suggest, should demand the constant attention of our people and legislature. While we would require the free use of the Bible in all our public schools, "without note or comment," all sectarianism should be scrupulously prevented. The public school fund must not be apportioned, as has been asked by the Roman Catholics, and thus make our public schools sectarian, but our schools, supported by the public, but be public, and open to all. They should be schools too, in which the poorest and richest can secure thorough education, and become qualified to discharge, intelligently, the duties of American citizens.

Thus have we endeavored to elaborate and expose the "principles of the American Party of Ohio." We have refrained from any hard drawn conclusions; but have endeavored to give a plain exposition to the concise platform presented by the Cleveland Council. We consider that the sentiments therein set forth, are such as will find a ready response from the heart of every true, candid, and coolly reflecting American, whether he be native or foreign born.

For six months, we have been sending our paper to hundreds of gentlemen, from whom we have not heard one word. In our first issue we requested all who did not wish to take our paper to send it back by return mail. In our fourth issue we notified all who had retained the paper that we would enter their names on the regular list, as subscribers. Was there any thing unfair in this? If not, why then have they not complied with the terms of our paper by sending us our pay? We had selected the names of those whom we considered amongst the most honorable men of the nation, and men, upon whose word we could have relied for any reasonable pecuniary consideration, and yet they are in the regular receipt of our paper, every No. of which states two dollars in advance, and are as silent on the subject as if they really believed we were publishing a paper free of charge. If they suppose we regard it as a favor to be patronized in this style, they are mistaken. If they intend to pay for the paper we hope they will do so immediately. If they do not, we hope they will return this No. by next mail.

## He Denies.—The Proof.

The Romish Organ in this city, some days since, perhaps through inadvertence, gave vent to the true sentiments of its party, and denounced, without stint, that worthy class of American citizens, who, though born in foreign lands, protest against the Romish church. We felt bound to protect this class, as we do other good citizens, against such unwarranted attacks, and have endeavored to expose the effrontery of the Organ. Since seeing the just odium in which true Americans hold such sentiments against worthy foreign born citizens, the Union now has the audacity to deny the correctness of our quotation of its article, besides applying to our humble selves dirty ungentlemanly epithets.

Now, we are not in the habit of stating facts without knowing them to be such; and our word is considered sufficient, without giving attesting proof; but to show the perversion of the Romish Organ, we shall, without applying to the Editor his favorite epithets of "perjured scoundrel," "unprincipled old lying hypocrite," and such like epithets as are constantly furnished the readers of the Union, we shall here give, copy from the original article, and our quotation.

The community will see at once what base attacks have been made upon foreign born protestant citizens,—to what desperate extent the Union is driven to support its waning party,—and that our quotation was altogether correct.

In the "Daily Evening Union" of June 25th, was published an article headed "Know Nothing Meetings—what was done, and what is to be done." In that article appears the following words:

"Another report is that naturalized foreigners who hate the Catholics had enough to cut their own throats for the sake of degrading them are to be initiated hereafter, and one of the members boasts that 60 of this class will be initiated at the next meeting. A foreigner when he becomes naturalized swears that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. One of these principles is religious liberty, and it is a part of his oath that he will not make religion a test of holding office. The man who has taken that oath, and then takes another that he will never vote for a man for office who holds to the Catholic religion is a perjured scoundrel! If temptation offers, look out for him in the Penitentiary. If any there are so infamously base, they should be kicked with a pair of sharp tooth boots clear out of the United States. A free country, where individual faith and regard for legal obligations is yet considered as entitled to some respect, is no place for such unprincipled scamps."

Commenting upon that article, in our issue of June 27th, we used the following words, and verbatim extract:

"THE 'PERJURED SCOUNDREL'—The Romish hunker organ on third St., in speaking of a worthy portion of our naturalized citizens, who do not submit to dictation from Rome, and its priests, says that the man who takes the oath of allegiance under the Constitution of the United States, and 'then will not vote for a man for office who holds the Catholic religion, is a perjured scoundrel. IF ANY THERE ARE SO INFAMOUSLY BASE, THEY SHOULD BE KICKED WITH A PAIR OF SHARP TOOTH BOOTS CLEAR OUT OF THE UNITED STATES. A FREE COUNTRY, WHERE INDIVIDUAL FAITH AND REGARD FOR LEGAL OBLIGATIONS, IS YET CONSIDERED AS ENTITLED TO SOME RESPECT, IS NO PLACE FOR SUCH UNPRINCIPLED SCAMPS.'"

Distressing.

Our neighbor of the Union seems to have been in a very unhappy state of mind ever since the 10th of October last, and it would really appear from some recent indications that his mental sufferings are rather on the increase. What is to be done? What can be done to relieve our neighbor from his present miserable apprehensions? We have thought considerable upon this subject, but after all our reading, and all our reflection we frankly confess that we are not prepared to suggest a feasible remedy for his disease and suffering.

If it were lawful and right to reconsider the vote of last fall which placed him nearly five thousand in the minority in a district which had been from time out of mind largely Democratic, it might prove a temporary relief,—but then there would be another difficulty to overcome. The presumption is strong in the minds of many of his friends—and we claim to be in that number, for we have no unkind feelings towards the brother personally,—that the majority against him would be greatly increased. We know that he earnestly desired to be sent back to Washington, and it was perfectly natural that he should so desire, but the people were determined that he should not go, and his friends had to submit. They thought they could find a man—in the person of John A. Bingham—who would represent their interests with more credit to the District, in Washington City, and therefore concluded to leave Andy at home.

Thus we behold in this event the uncertainty of human prospects, and in the state of our friend's mind the instability of human happiness.

Take it calmly, friend Andy, and don't suffer your mind to become too much excited in retracing the past,—there may be a better day coming for you, when community will be prepared to appreciate talent, merit, and a high order of literary talent, and statesmanship qualifications.

## The Columbus Riot.

It is really marvelous to notice, what avidity the "Romish Union" on 3d St. takes hold of every disturbance of the public peace, which occurs in city and country, and without the slightest evidence charges all the crimes and all their consequences upon the American party. We have been credibly informed, that the Turners of Columbus on the morning of the 4th armed themselves to the teeth with weapons of death, and proclaimed their determination to fight their way through thick and thin—a beautiful attitude for a clan of foreigners to assume on the 4th of July, when every true American heart is burning and glowing with love for his country, in recounting the glorious deeds of our fathers in their struggle for freedom and independence. Such was the time when—and such were the circumstances under which these would-be bullies made their demonstration. The American boys saw we understand the case were acting purely on the defence—they happened to be better pluck than the Turners, and hence the result. We are sorry that the Capital of the State should be disgraced by such proceedings, but we fear that in our own peaceable city of Steubenville the same course under the same circumstances, might produce a similar result. We hope never to see it tried. We may preach philosophy to the American boys, and reason with them on the subject of passive submission and non resistance, but we never can prevail upon them to lay down and be rode over "rough shod." A few such chaps would have taken Sebastian months ago, while the English and French are still bringing around its walls.

A Slander upon Democrats.

The hunker democratic Organ here, in speaking of the anti-slavery convention which will assemble in Columbus next Friday, and at which all true friends of freedom and opponents of the present proslavery administration, will meet and not together, for the maintenance of Liberty, says:

"We shall watch patiently for the unusual wedding which is to produce these warring children. In the meantime, we can tell those interested one thing, and that is this: The moment that union takes place, that moment is shut the breach which has carried over the recruits from the Democratic ranks who have built up and given character to the free soil party. Not only so, but those who have gone over will return."

What say you to that, old fellow democrats, who for the love of liberty and true democratic principles were forced to oppose the old hunkerdom when sold to the slave owners, and their enactment of such outrages as the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Kansas scheme for extending slavery. In thus doing did you not act upon true democratic principles, or was it a mere flurry and pastime. The hunker, pro-slavery and Romish organ here, intimates very strongly in the above verbatim extract, that you do not act upon principle, but will return to the slavery extension party after the 13th inst. Democrats who oppose the Kansas scheme, are you willing to be thus ejected and slandered?

The County Convention which assembled here on the 30th ult., having spent so much time discussing other matters, that, to enable people from the country to get home that evening, an adjournment was effected before some things which should have been done there, were done. Among other things omitted was the adoption of instructions to the delegates to the State Convention on the 18th inst. This omission was not intentional, but purely accidental, from the cause above alluded to, and therefore betokens no want of respect or confidence towards the persons in this county, whose names have been spoken of in connection with some State offices.

The name of our fellow townsman, Mr. Abner L. Frazer, has been favorably mentioned not only at home, but also in many of the Republican papers of the State, as a wise selection for Member of the Board of Public Works. We might make numerous extracts of the most flattering recommendations which have appeared in various prints in his favor, but we deem it unnecessary.

We frankly acknowledge a strong solicitude upon this subject—not so much on account of Mr. Frazer, personally, as from the fact that his qualifications peculiarly recommend him for the place, and that his nomination by the Republican Convention would greatly contribute to strengthen the State ticket throughout Eastern Ohio, and wherever he is known. For these reasons, as well also that this portion of the State is entitled to be represented upon that ticket, do we urge the nomination of Mr. Frazer.

Self respect, and a regard for morality and common decency prevent us from replying to the repeated and ungentlemanly attacks which are being made by the Editor of the Union upon us personally. The gentlemen shall have the field entirely to himself so far as hard names are concerned.

In connection with the defence of the principles of the American party, we desire to make our paper a journal which can be read without the danger of vicarious morality, or insulting the intelligence of community. This we cannot do by imitating the style of the American Union.

## More of It!

The "Romish Organ" in this city seems to be striking at random at all classes of society. Having some days since let out strongly upon foreign protestants who would not vote for Roman Catholics, and very coolly hinted that the penitentiary was the proper place for some of those honest citizens, who the balance "should be kicked with a pair of sharp tooth boots clear out of the United States," it is now down upon sound Democrats—intimating that true democrats do not act upon principle. He expects that men who have opposed slavery extension, will, after the 13th July Convention, where all opponents of Slavery will form a more solid compact to prevent the aggression of slavery, abandon the true democratic principle of Liberty, and return to the embrace and cooperation of pro-slavery hunkerism.

In charity, we feel like attributing such remarks of the organ grinder, to chagrin at finding his party so dilapidated, and most of their best men bailing in the American democratic party, for America and Liberty. But we would gently admonish the Organ to take heed how he throws his paper bullets.

THE PROSCRIPTIONISTS.—President Pierce, and his principal assistants in managing the affairs of the nation, are busily engaged in dismissing from the public offices, every man suspected of entertaining American sentiments—thus practising a most extensive proscription for opinions solely against NATIVE BORN AMERICANS. And yet, this same administration, and its supporters, are endeavoring to raise a great fuss, because Americans ask that foreigners remain in this country long enough to get acquainted with our system of government, before they be permitted to participate in its management. To hide their own hideous proscription of Americans, they assail without argument, our just demands upon foreigners. What proscription! What inconsistency!

For the True American.

At a regular meeting of Council No. 787 held at Leary's Factory on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, 1st. That we are well pleased with the True American, published by Rev. Z. Ragan. The true Democratic American principles advocated by it, the moral tone of the paper, the absence of all vulgar blackguardism in it, has secured for its Editor an enviable character, as an editor, a man, and a christian.

Resolved 2nd. That we recommend it as a valuable family paper, and promise that we will use our influence to secure for it a numerous subscription.

Resolved 3d. That it deserves, for its usually course towards its friends and enemies, the support of all good men who desire to see the principles of truth and morality pinned to the flag of our country.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to Z. Ragan for publication.

By order of the Council.

JAMES ROBERTSON.

At a late convention of Know Nothings in Massachusetts, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The National Council recently assembled in Philadelphia adopted, as a part of its platform, certain resolutions on the subject of slavery, which are entirely repugnant to the sentiments of the American party in Massachusetts, and subversive of the plainest principles of justice, and whereas delegates in that body from this State Council, after endeavoring in vain to procure from the National Council, an expression of the sentiments of Massachusetts and the free States, without being unfavorable to any portion of the Union, were defeated in their purpose by the preponderance in that body of sectional feeling and interests, and as a testimony of their fidelity to the sentiments of their constituents withdrawn from the National Council and refused to participate in its proceedings; therefore.

Resolved, That the State Council highly approves of the conduct of its delegates, and emphatically protests against the action of the National Council; which made such a course necessary.

There were about 200 delegates present, John W. Foster presided at the day meeting. An address to the country was adopted, setting forth a platform of principles similar to the minority report of the Philadelphia convention.

The convention adopted the name of the American party of Massachusetts and invited all persons of all creeds, in the free States, to join them. Gov. Gardner, Henry Wilson and others addressed the convention.

The sentiments expressed in the above resolutions are the sentiments of a large majority of the voters of the north. This movement in Massachusetts is but the harbinger of the action of the north. We may expect to hear of just such sentiments proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of every northern State.

It is most certainly presuming too much upon the forbearance of the north to take for granted that the people of the free States will any longer suffer themselves to be made the instruments to perpetuate and extend the Slave Power. "The axe is laid at the root of the tree and every" northern politician "who has not brought forth good fruit will be thrown down. Men will be selected in every free State to represent the views of the north at the seat of government, pledged to freedom, and if any of them should act traitorally they will in turn be hurled from their position and be doomed to bear the condemnation of a free and indignant people. Let therefore the union amongst the friends of freedom in the north and all will be well.

# Telegraphic.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

New York, July 6.

The America arrived at Halifax on the afternoon of the 4th, with dates to the 23rd.

Lord Raglan's despatch and newspaper correspondence are to hand, describing the gallant capture of the Mamelon and the quarries. The main facts have already been stated, with general correctness. The allies have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The most sinister rumors prevailed in regard to the transaction. By some accounts the English loss is set down at 4,000 men, but the report is believed to be much exaggerated. The following are the only official notifications of the event:

Lord Panmure regrets to have to announce that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Redan and the French—the Malakoff towers, at daylight on the morning of the 18th, without the success which has heretofore attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably.

Advices from Peltassier to the French government are to the same effect.

Private accounts, published in the London Standard, say that the loss of British officers, killed and wounded, amounts to no less than seventy. Among the killed are Gen. Sir J. Campbell, Col. Yea, and Col. Shadforth. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. The allies lost terribly by the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion they recaptured the Mamelon tower.

A despatch from Bucharest via Vienna, confirms the report that an expedition has been undertaken against Persia.

The Russian account of the successes of the allies in the sea of Azoff is published. Gortschakoff confirms the successes claimed by the allies; but says the operations against the sea of Azoff were expected. The stores of grain destroyed were private property, and were not intended for the use of the Russian Army.

The correspondence relates the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the French and Turks, at the capture of Kertsch. A despatch from Varna, dated June 17th, which was retarded on the way, says the Russians had made an unsuccessful attack on Kars, and it was reported that they had retaken Anapa.

The Austrian Commander has proclaimed Martial law in Moldavia; but the Moldavian authorities refuse to promulgate the order, unless authorized by the Sultan. Constantine Balz, son of the reigning Prince was killed at Jassy, in a duel, by the Austrian Major Stalberg. The affair had caused considerable sensation in the principalities.

The recent attack of an English boat crew, at Hango, in the Baltic, under a flag of truce, causes much excitement in England. The unprejudiced supposition is, that the Russians supposed the boat was taking soundings, as was recently done at Kertsch.

The Russian account in the Invalid Russ says that six were killed, and that the remainder are prisoners.

AUSTRIA—Russia's influence is very active. Even in the smallest German Courts the Journal of St. Petersburg publishes the semi-official discussions on Count Waleysky's French circular of May 23d.

The Journal, also semi-officially, says that peace is possible if France and England are willing, inasmuch as the fourth point is morally, although not formally, settled, and the other points, namely the navigation of the Danube and the evacuation of the principalities, are also settled, leaving only Vienna, the third point, to be arranged. The Austrian army is being disbanded. The reduction is great and rapid.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The steamer Hiram carried out intelligence of the presentation to Parliament of the report of Roebuck's Committee. The report merely admits that the sufferings of the army have been aggravated by incompetency at home. Since then there has been considerable excitement created by Mr. Roebuck, in consequence of his report being overruled by the other members of the Committee, they having given notice of a vote of censure on the government, so worded as to embrace the grievances of all sections of the opposition. The debate on Administrative reform, after repeated adjournments, ended in the unanimous passing of Sir Bulwer Lyttons resolutions that the house of commons recommends to the earliest attention of ministers the necessity of a careful revision of various official establishments.

Mr. Buchanan received the degree of Doctor of Canon Law, from the University of Oxford, as also did Chief Justice Robinson, of Canada, Sir Chas. Lyell, Alfred Tennyson, &c.

FRANCE.—The Senate and Legislature are convoked for July 2d, to negotiate a new loan of a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Louis Napoleon has been ill for two days but has recovered. The French funds fell 2 per cent on the announcement of his illness.

SPAIN.—The disturbances at San Domingo have been suppressed. We have no reliable statement respecting the Carlists in

surrection. Russia is suspected to be the instigator. Mr. Dudge has had his first interview with the minister of foreign affairs, and friendly remarks were exchanged.

MARSEILLES, Friday night.—The English steamer Astrolague has arrived, bringing news from Constantinople to the 16th of June. There has been a slight engagement at Raporata. Since the 12th of June the Russians attacked, unsuccessfully, the batteries of the besiegers. The general loss in making the Mamelon and quarries is 4,000 men.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

New York, July 6.—The Northern Light reached her berth at 8 o'clock last evening. She brings California dates to the 16th ult., and 437 passengers; also \$229,000 in gold.

Among the passengers is Col. Wheeler, Minister to Nicaragua.

The Golden Gate left San Francisco on the 10th, with \$1,000,000 freight.

The most important item is the confirmation of the claim of Messrs. Balton and Bellow, by the United States Land Commissioners, embracing 13,550 acres—lying mostly within the corporate limits of San Francisco, and estimated to be worth \$40,000,000. Palmer, Cook and Co. are the principal owners of the claim.

Trouble with the Indians was anticipated in the neighborhood of Fresno river, owing to an Indian having been hung for shooting a Mexican miner without provocation.

Mines of rich gold quartz, lead and silver, have been found in Tuolumne county.

The burning of the town of Auburn, entailed a loss of \$250,000. Seventy small frame houses and six brick, in San Francisco were destroyed by fire on the 12th ult., loss \$40,000.

Settlers are holding frequent meetings, to concert measures for redressing their grievances.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Markets active; (flour) and Hazal Flour \$11@12; Wheat \$1.50@1.57, clean Pork \$21.50; Lard 16.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Fifty persons were arrested yesterday, for being drunk on the streets.

There have as yet been no arrests made of liquor dealers.

Mr. Perry the Secretary of Legation at Madrid, leaves in the Baltic on Wednesday.

Yesterday afternoon the pleasure yacht "Grace," when off Fort Hamilton, upset, and three out of five persons in her were drowned. Ferguson, a reporter for the Journal of Commerce, is among the lost.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—An attempt was made on Friday to kidnap a girl, about 14 years old, living near Dawningtown, Chester co. She was taken by two men, and carried some 12 miles towards the Maryland line, when finding that they had mistaken a sunburnt girl for a mulatto, she was set down in the road, and allowed to depart.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—The propeller J. W. Brooks, bound hence for Ogdenburg, blew up, near Ashtabula, yesterday. Two engineers were badly scalded—one, it is thought, fatally. Two deck hands were drowned. The passengers escaped uninjured.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Post-Master General has issued orders that all the Post Offices in the country shall be thoroughly examined to avoid the probability of any loss of letters, or other mail matter.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—An arrival from Salt Lake reports the Indians on the route as being very quiet and the other portion peacefully inclined.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The deaths during the past week were 547, being an increase of 206 over last week.

PITTSBURGH, July 9.—Noon—River 4 feet 4 inches by mutual mark; and falling; Weather cloudy with indications of rain.

CAUTION—PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Last Friday evening, Mr. Lewis, of this village, soon after retiring for the night—heard a groan or exclamation, as from one in distress. He first thought it was made by some one in the street.—Not being fully satisfied, thought he would search for the cause. He went directly to the door of the chamber occupied by Miss——, living in his family. He knocked it was fastened, but on calling her, she unlocked the door, and rushed out followed by a volume of smoke, as to nearly smother him. Mr. L., by prompt exertions, succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which in a few moments would have been beyond control. He examined, and found the feather bed, straw bed and bedding, about one half consumed, the candlestick on the bed, unextinguished and a book there. It seems that the girl, had indulged herself in the too common practice of reading after retiring, and had fallen asleep, with a burning candle on the bed! But a moment more, and her life would have paid the forfeit for her dangerous practice. As it was, she escaped with only a slight burn on the arm, from the wrist to the elbow, but she felt as though she would fall before she could unlock the door. We publish this as a caution.—Ashcroft Telegraph.

Yesterday, (Tuesday), about 1 o'clock, we were visited with one of the heaviest rains witnessed in this quarter for years.